

SHORTER NOTES

ADDITIONS TO THE FERN FLORAS OF COLORADO AND NORTH DAKOTA.—A specimen of *Asplenium resiliens* Kunze from Colorado was recently discovered in the University of Kansas herbarium. The label on the sheet reads as follows: "PLANTS OF COLORADO, *Asplenium platyneuron* (L.) Oakes, BACA COUNTY: basalt caprock, confluence of Sand and Gallinas Canyons, tributary to Cimarron River, vicinity of Wilson Ranch, 27 mi. s. Pritchett, T. 35 S., R. 48 W., Sections 5, 8. Alt. 4400 ft. August 6, 1948. *Wm. A. Weber 4351.*" The plant was easily recognized as *A. resiliens* by its uniform fronds, opposite pinnae, and wholly black rachis. This species was previously known from southern Pennsylvania south to Florida, west to Illinois, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona into Mexico (Correll & Johnston, *Manual of the Flora of Texas*, 1970).

Selaginella rupestris (L.) Spring was collected five miles north of Mountain, Pembina County, North Dakota, on July 25, 1967. A large colony was found on a sandy, brushy ridge in deep woods along the Tongue River. This is the first record for the species in North Dakota, although it has been recorded for surrounding states. Voucher specimens of the collection, *Ralph Brooks 455*, are on deposit in the herbaria of the University of Kansas (KANU) and Kansas State Teachers College (KSTC). In July 1969 the colony was revisited and was found to be in excellent condition and spreading. Additional specimens, *Ralph Brooks 1593*, were collected to further document the earlier findings.—*Ralph E. Brooks, Botany Research Laboratory, University of Kansas, 2045 Ave. A, Campus West, Lawrence, KS 66044.*

LYCOPODIUM CRASSUM IN MEXICO.—Around The pass in the Sierra Juárez between Llano de las Flores and Río Valle Nacional is an interesting station for several species of considerable phytogeographical importance. These species were discussed recently by Sharp and Webster (*Amer. Fern J.* **61**: 187. 1971). To those taxa previously noted now may be added another: *Lycopodium crassum* H.B.K. I collected a specimen of this *Lycopodium* on December 26, 1970, at about 9500 ft altitude (*Sharp s. n.*, NY). The determination was kindly confirmed by Dr. John T. Mickel. This seems to be the second report for this species north of the páramos of Costa Rica, where it is also found with *Jamesonia*, as it is in the Sierra Juárez. The other collection of *L. crassum* north of Costa Rica was made near the top of Volcán Tajumulco, Depto. San Marcos, Guatemala. The data on this specimen are as follows: Between San Sebastián and top of ridge of Volcán Tajumulco, 16 Feb 1940, 3800–4000 m altitude (*Steyermark 35779*, US). I might add that I have also collected *Jamesonia* on Volcán Tajumulco; evidently in North America *Lycopodium crassum* and *Jamesonia* occur together.—*A. J. Sharp, Department of Botany, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37916 (Contr. Bot. Lab., Univ. Tenn. N.S. 394).*